

JPRS 83710

17 June 1983

Mongolia Report

No. 363



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 25-29 MARCH 1983

Role of the MPR in Disarmament

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPR considers one of the most important goals of its foreign policy to be helping avert the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race and promoting disarmament. The Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are leading the universal struggle to strengthen peace and security among peoples, the newspaper UNEN writes today. The program for peace for the 1980s, approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the foreign policy course worked out by congresses of fraternal parties of socialist countries, including the 18th MPRP Congress, are directed wholly toward guaranteeing a peaceful life for mankind and serve as a determining factor on the road toward improving the international political climate, the newspaper notes.

The newspaper emphasizes that the MPR has been making an active contribution to the struggle for disarmament, especially after it was elected as a member of the UN Committee on Disarmament in 1969. The MPR was one of the first to adhere to the important treaties and agreements that were worked out within the framework of the United Nations. The proposal set forth by the 18th MPRP Congress on signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific is directed at creating favorable political and legal conditions for solving the problem of disarmament and corresponds fully to the goals of strengthening universal security. The MPR is active in fulfilling its function in international organs dealing with questions of disarmament. In February of this year, D. Erdembileg, the head of the Mongolian delegation, served as chairman of a conference on disarmament held in Geneva; this was in keeping with an established tradition. UNEN also writes that during the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly the representative from the MPR was chosen to be a speaker for the first committee on political questions.

MPR Reaction to Events in Nicaragua

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A broad wave of protest has spread throughout Mongolia against the armed actions of the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua.

The new military invasion of the territory of revolutionary Nicaragua by Somozan bands is being carried out by order of official Washington, says a Mongolian radio and television commentary. The victory of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua is not only the leading event in the history of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America, next to the Cuban revolution, it has also served as a telling blow against the position of international imperialism, primarily American imperialism. Therefore the American imperialists are trying to bring about the defeat of the Nicaraguan revolution by escalating subversive activities, and providing support and incentives in every way possible to the Somozan cutthroats. The armed actions taking place now in Nicaragua are convincing evidence of this.

The Nicaraguan people are receiving broad support in their heroic struggle from all people of good will. The progressive forces of the world, including the peaceful Mongolian people, angrily condemn the criminal acts of the United States and its accomplices, and demand absolutely that they put an immediate end to the aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua, the commentary states.

Support for Prague Initiatives

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The clear and constructive peaceful initiatives set forth in the political declaration of the Prague conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states are a striking contrast to the militaristic plans of the United States and its NATO allies, says an editorial in the magazine NAMYN AMDRAL [Party Life].

These initiatives, emphasizes the MPRP Central Committee organ, provide eloquent evidence of the readiness of countries of socialist cooperation to resolve the vitally important questions of contemporary life in the interests of peoples and to take effective steps toward limiting weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.

Of exceptional urgency is the proposal to sign an agreement on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. Implementation of this agreement would promote strengthening of trust and the development of broad cooperation among peoples, notes the article.

Peaceful Initiatives Praised

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The 1970s were years of relaxation of international tension and were an especially important period of positive changes in the consolidation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders and development of mutually beneficial cooperation, writes the newspaper UNEN today in an editorial.

In Europe in the 1970s relaxation of tension took on a more stable character. This was aided by the establishment of bilateral commercial contacts between the socialist and capitalist countries of the continent. UNEN emphasizes that the culmination of the relaxation of tensions was the 1975 Helsinki conference on questions of security and cooperation in Europe. The participants in the Helsinki all-European conference, the leaders of 35 countries of the world, signed a conclusive act. This historic document defined the principles for development of international cooperation in the interests of peace and security of peoples and saving mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The experience of detente and peaceful coexistence has already been incorporated in people's consciousness and in the practice of international relations. It is not easy to destroy this, writes the newspaper.

The editorial emphasizes that the imperialists are striving to destroy the military and strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member states. The intent of Washington to deploy medium-range American missiles in western Europe presents a serious threat to the work of relaxing international tension.

The Americans are hindering successful conduction of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting arms in Europe.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation, the editorial notes, are devoting their entire political, moral and economic potential and all their international authority to the issue of universal peace and international security. The peoples of the world warmly welcome and support the USSR's commitment against first use of nuclear arms. The new peaceful initiatives set forth in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states are also receiving the broad support of the progressive world community. The practical, responsible approach of fraternal socialist countries to questions of defending and strengthening peace on earth and their constructive efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war were demonstrated graphically once again at the recent Moscow conference of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological issues, UNEN points out.

Situation in Nicaragua Discussed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian press has been shedding light recently on the international solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The newspaper UNEN points out that the aggravation of the situation in Central American and the Caribbean basin is due to the armed aggression of the American imperialists who are using Somozan traitors to undermine the freedom and independence of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The armed invasion of Nicaragua is evidence of the realization of the so-called "Caribbean Initiative" of the Reagan administration, which is directed at providing military aid to the bloody dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala and Honduras. American propaganda is trying to depict the events in Nicaragua as "civil war". This is nothing more than an attempt to hide from the world community their own blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the newspaper writes.

UNEN emphasizes that the Nicaraguan people are, under any conditions, resolved fully to defend their revolutionary gains. They are not alone in their heroic struggle. During the recent visit to the MPR of a party and government delegation from Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega, the Mongolians expressed their international solidarity with the Sandinista national liberation front and the Nicaraguan people, who are defending their independence and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of American imperialism, its minions, and internal reaction. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive world community demand that the imperialist aggressors and their mercenaries keep their hands off Nicaragua.

Solidarity With Nicaraguan People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1547 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian Association for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Latin America issued a statement today angrily condemning the criminal acts of Somozan counterrevolutionary bands, which with the direct support of American imperialism and the reactionary forces of Central America shamelessly have invaded the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The armed provocations of the Somozan murderers, trained in Honduras by the United States, are aimed at [words indistinct]. The statement notes that this represents a serious threat to the peace and security of peoples in the region.

The Mongolian Association for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Latin America expressed again its militant solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people, who, under the leadership of the Sandinista national liberation front, are repelling decisively the aggressive, feeble attempts of reactionary forces, are defending their freedom and national independence, and are making an absolute demand that the United States and its accomplices put an immediate end to the armed provocations and blatant aggression against sovereign, independent Nicaragua.

Agreement Between MPR, Nicaragua

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The invasion of Nicaragua by Somozan bands with the direct military and financial aid of the Reagan administration and the CIA calls forth anger and indignation among the world community. The United States must take responsibility for the aggression against the Sandinista government and the people of Nicaragua, the newspaper UNEN writes today.

The Nicaraguan people are turning back decisively the armed encroachments of the counterrevolutionary mob, whose goal it is to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution. The Mongolian people add their voice to the powerful support of progressive humanity for the just struggle of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Diplomatic relations between the MPR and the Republic of Nicaragua were established in 1979. From that time, relations between our two countries have been developing in the interests of freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress. The recent official, friendly visit of a party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua to the MPR, and the negotiations that were held during the visit, and the documents that were signed, were an important step in the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the MPR and Nicaragua. During recent days Mongolian workers have been expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. As Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, stated at a meeting of Mongolian-Nicaraguan friendship, "The MPR, together with other peaceful forces of our planet, demands that the United States end its hostile actions against Nicaragua. In the name of the Mongolian people and the government of the MPR we express absolute condemnation of the new, large-scale armed provocation the the United States is now carrying out against the Republic of Nicaragua. We demand that they keep their hands off Nicaragua."

Andropov Interview

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- In responding to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, revealed with great clarity the dangerous, aggressive nature of the policies of R. Reagan's administration and he defined a real course for averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the newspaper UNEN notes in its commentary.

Recently the leaders of the United States have been trying to expand military preparations and military programs and increase the production of new types of weapons for mass destruction. At the same time they are making excessive and importunate comments that all this is being done only in response to the "Soviet military threat". The commentary points out that in this way the masters of the White House want to deceive world public opinion and hide their criminal arms race policies.

However, the truth is the truth, writes UNEN. Soviet-American military balance does exist, and maintaining it serves the interest of peace and international security. In his responses, Yu. V. Andropov stated specifically that "All attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never allow this, and it will never be defenseless in the face of any threat." These powerful words of the Soviet leader inspire everyone who is struggling for peace and security of peoples, for an end to the arms race and elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the UNEN commentary emphasizes.

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CSO: 1819/87

SELECTED INTERVIEWS, PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 31 MAR - 11 APR 83

Environmental Protection

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1541 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 March. (MONTSAME). One of the vitally important tasks that are confronting mankind is the problem of protecting nature and the environment. The chief purpose of that problem consists in preserving the beauty and the wealth of our planet for today's generation and for the future generations, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Protection of Nature and the Environment, Doctor D. Maydar said in the newspaper UNEN today.

The Mongolian nation has ancient traditions with regard to the protection of nature, fauna and flora, and the efficient use of the timber resources.

In conformity with the decisions of the two most recent congresses of the MPRP, steps to protect nature have been reflected in the planning schemes for the development of the country's national economy and culture and are being carried out in accordance with the five-year plan and the annual plan.

The Mongolian Society for the Protection of Nature and the Environment [MSPNE] has within its ranks more than 320,000 members, and more than 2000 organizations. It carries out an extensive amount of work that is aimed at protecting and thriftily preserving the animal and vegetable kingdoms and the purity of the water and air areas, the efficient use of the forest land, the protection of monuments of history, etc.

MSPNE devotes a large amount of attention to having a broad number of children and young men and women involved in this nationwide job. The patrols of people's militiamen which have been created, the composition of which patrols includes schoolchildren, Pioneers, and members of the Mongolian [Revolutionary Youth League], protect nature and the environment, maintain fish farms and apiaries, and participate actively in the work of planting greenery in the cities and villages, D. Maydar notes.

In the MPR it has already become a good tradition, twice a year, to hold Environmental Protection Months along definite directions. For example, last

autumn, during the 21st such environmental protection month, a number of important steps were taken to protect the bodies of water and water resources. More than 50,000 persons took part in it.

During the present year the 2nd Plenum of the Central Council of MSPNE will take place. That plenum will discuss vitally important problems of protecting nature and the environment, in particular, the greater and greater involvement of broad segments of the population in this important job, the author of the article writes.

Reagan's Economic Policy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 March. (MONTSAME). Two years ago, at his inauguration as U.S. President, R. Reagan proclaimed, with a large amount of aplomb, the beginning of the end of the economic crisis in the country. Time has demonstrated the essence of that "recovery policy" of the new president. Actually it came down simply to doing everything to promote the enrichment of the large-scale capitalist by lowering the standard of living of the American nation, the newspaper UNEN writes today in a signed article entitled "The Collapse of Reagan's Economic Policy."

Pointing out the unprecedentedly broad economic recession in the United States during R. Reagan's time in office, UNEN notes that the president and his administration are expending colossal amounts of money for war needs, and to support reactionary regimes in other countries for the benefit of U.S. imperialism. For example, in 1981-1986, Washington plans to spend for military needs, all told, \$1.5 trillion, the paper points out.

At the end of the article it is noted that, analyzing the present-day state of the U.S. economy, one can assume with complete justification that the latest economic crisis in the United States, which began at the beginning of the current decade, will last for a long time.

Gromyko Press Conference in Moscow

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 April. (MONTSAME). Mongolian public opinion has in the center of its attention the statement made by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko, which was made at a press conference in Moscow.

This statement restates with the maximum completeness and clarity, on well-founded arguments, a clear-cut definition of the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, which are doing everything possible in the name of guaranteeing the real conditions for the peaceful life [words indistinct], a MONTSAME correspondent was told by Chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, B. Lubsantseren.

He emphasized that A. Gromyko has once again revealed to world public opinion the militant, blasphemous essence of the policy of the Reagan administration. The rulers of Washington expatiate a lot about the protection of human rights and the rights of nations, and in this regard there arises, completely naturally, the question: what, then, is the situation with regard to freedom, independence, and the elementary rights of man in the Middle East, Central America, and the Caribbean basin, or in the south of Africa? Who, then, is actually threatening them? The answer is completely obvious. Progressive mankind is well aware that all this is the consequence of the misdeeds of the U.S. administration and its obedient stooges and hangmen in the reactionary regimes. This is once again confirmed indisputably by the lack of correspondence between the words and deeds of President Reagan, who loves so much to juggle hypocritical words about the rights of nations, and it attests to the essence of the aggressive foreign policy of his government, B. Lubsantseren states.

The foreign-policy course of the Soviet Union is understandable and close to the heart of every person with common sense. The peoples of the world are convinced by what they see: Soviet foreign policy is a consistent peace-loving policy. Its fundamental tasks of [words indistinct] Yu. V. Andropov in replies to questions asked by a PRAVDA correspondent.

The Soviet Union persistently carries out the search for any means to achieve the actual bridling of the arms race by means of limiting, then, reducing, and, subsequently, completely eliminating them. The Soviet Union constantly advances constructive proposals to further the cause of peace, B. Lubsantseren said. The most brilliant confirmation of this is provided by the Soviet proposals concerning the adoption of the program for universal and complete disarmament and the conclusion of an international convention dealing with the question of banning forever the application and use of nuclear weapons.

Those proposals have vital importance for the fates of the nations of the entire world and therefore receive the ardent support of world public opinion as a whole.

Unfortunately, the Western powers, instead of sensibly accepting these objective proposals and promoting their implementation, oppose to them the so-called "zero version," [words indistinct] "intermediate version," and, with the use of camouflage, [word indistinct] these proposals, are building up their own policy of military-strategic, political, and economic pressure against other nations. Progressive mankind as a whole, including the workers of the Mongolian People's Republic, have censured and continue to censure the criminal actions of the Reagan administration, and their shortsighted and imprudent position with respect to the fates of the peoples of the world.

Public opinion in our country, the Mongolian trade unions, and hundreds of thousands of their members warmly greet and completely approve and support the profoundly meaningful and authoritative statement by Andrey Gromyko, which was made at the press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, and his concrete answers to their questions, which constitute a new and brilliant testimony to the truly peace-loving foreign policy and the genuine striving of the CPSU and the Soviet government to defend steadfastly the cause of peace, B. Lubsantseren emphasized.

80th Anniversary of Second RSDRP Congress

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). Today the party-government organ, the newspaper UNEN, published the complete text of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the 80th anniversary of the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP (Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party). In this regard a MONTSAME commentator writes:

The CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the jubilee of the 2nd RSDRP Congress has been perceived by Mongolian Communists and all the workers of the MPR as a brilliant document that reveals the great historical importance of the creation of the Bolshevik Party. Today Marxists unanimously evaluate the formation of the Leninist party -- the party of scientific socialism -- as a turning point in the liberation struggle not only of the Russian proletariat, but of the entire international proletariat. That party, the completely natural sources of the formation of which were analyzed in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, led the nations of Russia to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind.

The CPSU, which was created by the genius of V. I. Lenin, today is leading the great Soviet nation to communism, and it acts as the most highly tempered and most experienced vanguard detachment in the worldwide communist movement. The very rich chronicle of its achievements takes its beginning specifically from the 2nd RSDRP Congress, which marked the victory of Bolshevism. The statements in the CPSU Central Committee's decree about the fundamentally important directions in the colossal, multifaceted activities of the Leninist party inspire Mongolian Communists and all the workers to new achievements and successes in the building of socialism on Mongolian soil, the commentator writes.

More on Gromyko Press Conference

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1357 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 April. (MONTSAME). Under the current complicated international conditions the statement by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko at a press conference in Moscow is of tremendous political importance, the newspaper UNEN points out today in its international survey.

That importance lies primarily in the fact that A. Gromyko, on the basis of irrefutable facts, revealed before the eyes of world public opinion the criminal militaristic plans of the R. Reagan administration with respect to mankind as a whole.

In the striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, UNEN points out, Washington has begun to resort to all kinds of "versions," [words

indistinct] they are unacceptable to the USSR. Thus, the White House is attempting to drag out the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, naively hoping to win time for the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. But, alas, on this occasion time is working not for the Washington "strategists," as A. Gromyko stated and as Comrade Yu. Andropov and other Soviet leaders have said: the Soviet Union has not striven for, and never will strive for, military superiority over anyone, but it will not sit with hands folded at a time when intensified armament is under way in the West, and when the West begins openly to threaten with force the peace and security of nations, the newspaper remarks.

Marxism-Leninism in MPR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1416 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 April. (MONTAME). Since the moment that it arose, Marxism has been subjected to various slanderous attacks. At the present time bourgeois ideologists attempt to prove that it has become "obsolete," has completely "exhausted itself," First Deputy Director of the Institute of Social Studies, under the MPRP Central Committee, Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Minis write in the newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII.

Judging by V. I. Lenin's words, the author notes, they do not want to see that Marxism has become the teaching of millions and tens of millions of proletarians, who use that teaching in the struggle against capitalism. Marxism-Leninism is a creative science, which is constantly enriched by newer and newer conclusions, by the practice of communist construction. No theory other than Marxist-Leninist theory, he emphasizes, has withstood the test of history. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism find their complete implementation in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, in the practice of communist construction, particularly in the MPR.

Marxism-Leninism, the article notes, has illumined to the Mongolian nation the only true path for the revolutionary renovation of the country. In its creative application lies the very important pledge of the successes and achievements of socialist construction in our country.

FOMD Anniversary

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 April. (MONTSAME). At the 1st Congress of Peace Proponents in 1949 in Prague and Paris, Mongolia expressed its firm and unbending adherence to the ideas of peace and international cooperation, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations (FOMD), responsible secretary of the Central Council of the OMSD [Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association], R. Delger stated in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent on the occasion of the anniversary of the creation of the FOMD and the beginning of the movement of peace proponents in the MPR.

The MPR enjoys a large amount of authority in the ranks of the struggle for peace. New testimony of this is the conference to be held in April of this

year in Ulaanbaatar -- the International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean Region. That conference is being conducted by the World Peace Council jointly with the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, she said.

It is not by accident that the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic was selected as the place for the meeting of the peace proponents and the operation of the international forum. The MPR is applying large efforts to the development of friendly relations with the Asian states, to the reinforcement of the mutual understanding and trust among them, and to the carrying out of joint actions in the guaranteeing of the peace and stability on the vast Asian continent. Those purposeful actions follow the course of the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community, a policy that was inspired by the Soviet Union's Peace Program for the 80's.

The governments and nations of various countries have broadly supported the new peace initiative of the MPR in developing and concluding a convention dealing with mutual nonattack and nonapplication force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The leaders of many countries, and prominent political and social figures throughout the world have responded positively to the Mongolian proposal.

In carrying out these peace actions, an important role is played by the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, one of the mass-participation, authoritative public organizations in people's Mongolia. Its makeup includes more than 30 organizations of peace and solidarity and friendship societies. The largest one, with the greatest mass participation, is the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association [OMSD], which has in its ranks more than 540,000 persons.

In a word, the FOMD is a bridge of friendship that links our country with the fraternal countries of socialism, with the progressive public of all the countries in the world.

The awarding to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, Y. Tsedenbal, of the highest award of the World Peace Council -- the Joliot-Curie Gold Medal -- to the prominent state and public figure, J. Sambu, of the International Lenin Prize "In Recognition of the Reinforcement of Peace Among Nations," are a high sign of the recognition by the world public of the fruitful contribution of the MPR to the cause of reinforcing universal peace and security, in the struggle for social progress, R. Delger emphasized.

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CSO: 1819/96

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR 25 MARCH

Ambassador Met at Airport

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- S. P. Pavlov, the newly designated USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today.

The ambassador was met at the Buyant-uhas airport by J. Bandzar, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; B. Natsagdorj, head of the protocol section of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

Credentials Presented

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, presented his credentials today to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Attending the presentation of credentials were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

At the ceremony Ambassador S. P. Pavlov and comrade Y. Tsedenbal exchanged speeches.

USSR Ambassador S. P. Pavlov stated: "The Mongolian People's Republic is the Soviet Union's oldest friend. The foundations of the long-standing, indissoluble friendship between our peoples were laid by the great Lenin and the remarkable leader of the Mongolian revolution, Sukhe Bator. This friendship, founded on the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, grows deeper and stronger everyday and reflects the sincere strivings and innermost hopes of all Soviet and Mongolian people, and faithfully serves the common interests of countries of socialist cooperation. At all the stages of the struggle against the schemes of hostile forces, encroaching on the revolutionary gains of our peoples, the CPSU and the MPRP, and the workers of the Soviet Union

and People's Mongolia have been together, offering each other all possible aid and support. This was the case in 1921 and in 1939, during the harsh years of the armed struggle against German Fascism and Japanese militarism. This is how it will be in the future if conditions require. The cornerstone of the international relations between the USSR and the MPR is the 1966 Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which is an important factor in our overall security and peace."

The Soviet ambassador emphasized that "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet government, will continue in the future to make efforts directed at the steady development of our friendship and comprehensive cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technical, defense and other spheres.

"In the Soviet Union the contribution of fraternal Mongolia to the revolutionary reconstruction of the world is highly valued.

"Over the recent years, the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP and its Central Committee, led by you, dear comrade Tsedenbal, has achieved remarkable successes in all areas of socialist construction. The Mongolian People's Republic is a solid link in socialist cooperation and commands a great deal of authority in the international arena. In consistently implementing the coordinated foreign policy of fraternal socialist countries, it works actively against the schemes of forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

"We rejoice openly at the achievements of our Mongolian brothers and wish them new, even more significant victories in peaceful, creative labor, in putting into practice the tasks outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress.

"The Soviet people, under the leadership of their communist party, are putting into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and are successfully meeting the goal of creating a material and technical base for communism. With great enthusiasm the Soviet people are transferring the national economy onto the track of intensification, they are guaranteeing the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, raising production efficiency and the quality of work, as well as improving the organization and discipline in all spheres of the economy and public life of the Soviet state," S. P. Pavlov said.

In his response, comrade Y. Tsedenbal expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally, and to the heroic Soviet people, for the kind words to the Mongolian people and for the high praise for their successes in socialist construction.

"The communists and workers of our country are gratified sincerely by the immense successes of the Soviet people in the construction of a communist society, and by their remarkable achievements in the area of economics, science and culture. The steady strengthening of the economic and defense power of the

Country of Soviets is making a decisive contribution to strengthening the might of practical socialism, and serves as a reliable stronghold of the just struggle of peoples for democracy and social progress, for peace and universal security," Y. Tsedenbal emphasized.

"The consistency and invariability of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its most profound responsibility for the fate of the world are being demonstrated especially graphically now, when the aggressive forces of imperialism, led by American reactionaries, are doing everything to try and destroy the strategic balance that has been reached in the world, to guarantee their own military superiority over the forces of socialism, and to force the course of world events to submit to their will.

"The realistic program of peace set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, the new constructive proposals of the Soviet government and the political declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague all indicate practical ways to preserve and deepen detente, curb the arms race and avert a nuclear catastrophe.

"Of true historic significance is the unilateral commitment made by the Soviet Union against first use of nuclear arms.

"The responses of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent made on 27 March of this year once again confirm the consistent and constructive efforts of the Soviet Union directed at averting nuclear war and strengthening the process of detente. At the same time these responses serve as a serious warning to those who favor risky and reckless actions which put mankind at the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

"The MPRP and the MPR government will continue in the future to conduct a foreign policy coordinated with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries directed at strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, at disarmament and eliminating the threat of nuclear war," Y. Tsedenbal stated.

In the name of communists and all the Mongolian people, comrade Y. Tsedenbal expressed his deepest gratitude and thanks to the great Soviet people, the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government for the selfless, comprehensive internationalist assistance in the construction of socialism in the MPR and for the fraternal support of our efforts in the international arena.

"The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship has a history of more than 60 years and glorious traditions. These fine traditions are the leading historical achievements of the peoples of our countries. The deep-felt Mongolian-Soviet friendship has been strengthened and cemented by the sacred blood and joint efforts of the best sons and daughters of our peoples in the course of the fierce struggle against common enemies, and by the selfless labor in the field of peaceful construction in the name of the victory of socialism and communism," noted Y. Tsedenbal.

"Thanks to the indissoluble friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the ever-growing comprehensive aid of the Soviet Union, together with the help of other countries of socialism, Mongolia has skipped over the agonizing stage of capitalism. Socialism has become a reality on the ancient Mongolian land. Monuments of the fraternal cooperation between our countries can be seen in the contemporary sectors of the economy and culture, the flourishing cities and towns, the hundreds of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and the many projects designated for cultural and everyday use.

"A graphic new example of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation is the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Copper-Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine. In under 10 years a contemporary city has grown up together with this enterprise, which is the largest ore-mining enterprise in Asia; the city has a population of 40,000 which is the same as the population of Ulaanbaatar at the beginning of the 1940s.

"A living embodiment of socialist internationalism is the joint labor of many thousands of Mongolian and Soviet construction workers and engineering and technical personnel, who are united in the international "Nayramdal-Druzhba" (friendship) brigades.

"Encompassing all aspects of social life, Mongolian-Soviet friendship is socialist internationalism in action, which helps bring our countries closer together in political, cultural and economic areas. Thanks to this, the Mongolian people now are building successfully a material and technical base for socialism," said Y. Tsedenbal.

After the presentation of the credentials, a friendly discussion was held between comrade Y. Tsedenbal and the Soviet ambassador, at which T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials were present.

9967

CSO: 1819/85

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Visit to State Museum

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1522 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today the party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, in the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, visited the Central State Museum.

Accompanying the delegation on the museum visit were N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; and other officials.

The head of the party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, left a note in the book for honored guests.

Concert Honors Delegation

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Today at the State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet a concert was given by masters of the arts in honor of a party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista national liberation front, coordinator of the supervisory council of the government of the national rebirth of Nicaragua, and commandant of the revolution.

Attending the concert together with the important Nicaraguan guests were Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; N. Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural and candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; and other officials.

Before the concert began, the national anthems of the Republic of Nicaragua and the MPR were performed.

Delegation Leaves MPR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Leaving Ulaanbaatar today was the party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista national liberation front, coordinator of the supervisory council of the government of the national rebirth of Nicaragua and commandant of the revolution. The delegation was in the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the government of the MPR.

At the capital's Buyant-uhaa airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the MPR, portraits of comrades Y. Tsedenbal and Daniel Ortega, and slogans in Mongolian and Spanish in honor of Mongolian-Nicaraguan friendship, the important guests were accompanied by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee; N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; T. Balhaajab and C. Tumendelger, section heads of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; E. Byambajab, MPR minister of finance; and other officials, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

At the steps leading up to the airplane, comrade Y. Tsedenbal and his wife A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova; J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; said a warm and sincere good-bye to comrade Daniel Ortega and his wife Rosario Murilf, and to the members of the party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua.

During the farewells an honor guard was formed and the national anthems of the Republic of Nicaragua and the MPR were played.

Alarming Situation in Nicaragua

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian press has been shedding a great deal of light lately on the international solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The newspaper UNEN has been focusing attention on the fact that the aggravation of the situation in Central America and the

Caribbean basin is a result of the armed aggression of the American imperialists who are using the Somozan traitors to undermine the freedom and independence of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The armed invasion of Nicaragua is evidence of the realization of the so-called "Caribbean initiative" of the Reagan administration which is directed at providing military assistance to the bloody dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala and Honduras. American propaganda is trying to depict the events in Nicaragua as "civil war". This is nothing more than an attempt to hide from the world community their own blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the newspaper writes.

UNEN emphasizes that the Nicaraguan people, under any circumstances, are fully resolved to defend their revolutionary gains. They are not alone in their heroic struggle. During the recent visit to the MPR of the party and government delegation from Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega, Mongolia expressed its international solidarity with the Sandinista national liberation front and the Nicaraguan people, who are defending their independence and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of American imperialism and its accomplices and from internal reaction. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive community of the world demand that the imperialist aggressors and their mercenaries keep their hands off Nicaragua.

Interview with Ortega

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The newspaper UNEN published an interview today with Daniel Ortega, head of the party and government delegation from Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista national liberation front and coordinator of the supervisory council of the government of the national rebirth of the Republic of Nicaragua, stated that teaching the overwhelming majority of the country's population to read and write is one of the great achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution. Agriculture and the industrial sector are back on their feet, after being completely destroyed before the victory of the revolution. The entire country is being rehabilitated successfully. This has required great efforts and within a relatively short time the economy of Nicaragua is being revitalized successfully.

Daniel Ortega also notes the growth in the consciousness of the people, their ideological unity, which is evidence of the strengthening of the Sandinista national liberation front, the militant vanguard of the working class and all workers of Nicaragua.

Speaking on the foreign policy activities of the Republic of Nicaragua, he emphasizes the growth in the country's authority in the nonalignment movement and in the United Nations. In spite of obstruction on the part of the United States, the Republic of Nicaragua received the support of 104 countries of the world and was elected to be a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, Daniel Ortega said.

He described the visit of the party and government delegation from Nicaragua to Mongolia as historic, emphasizing that our two countries are geographically remote, but have met thanks to the revolutionary victories.

In the interview with the newspaper UNEN, Daniel Ortega said, "During the visit we had meetings and discussions with comrade Y. Tsedenbal, and other party and government leaders. The MPRP Central Committee clearly understands the situation that now exists in Central America and the Caribbean region and is following a consistent position in terms of international problems. In spite of the difference in national languages, we understood each other easily thanks to the unity of our views on all the questions we discussed."

Support for Nicaraguan People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1519 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian working class, together with its people, emphatically supports the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua, who are defending heroically their freedom and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of the imperialists and internal reaction, announced A. Dzuma, director of Ulaanbaatar Knitted Goods Factory No 2, to a MONTSAME correspondent.

"The recent visit to the factory by the party and government delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, led by comrade Daniel Ortega, was a memorable, exciting event for the collective of our enterprise. We know well the heroic path taken by the Nicaraguan people. The Mongolian people, together with progressive humanity, angrily condemn the unending aggression of the counter-revolutionary bands against Nicaragua, being carried out with the support of the Reagan administration. We firmly believe that the Sandinista revolution will withstand this," said A. Dzuma.

9967

CSO: 1819/86

MOLOMJANTS SPEAKS AT BERLIN CONFERENCE COMMEMORATING MARX ANNIVERSARIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1901 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 April. (MONTSAME). Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Comrade D. Molomjants spoke at the international theoretical conference devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centennial of the death of Karl Marx in the city of Berlin. The complete text of his speech follows.

Dear comrades!

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party views this broadly represented scientific conference as an important event that make it possible more thoroughly to understand and interpret the historical significance of the immortal teaching of Karl Marx and his scientific-revolutionary exploit for mankind.

Our party's Central Committee and its General Secretary, Comrade Y. Tsendenbal, have instructed us to convey hearty greetings and the best wishes to all the participants in this forum and to express heartfelt thanks to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of German and its General Secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and to all our German friends for organizing this conference and for inviting the representatives of our party to participate in its work.

The name of Karl Marx is close and dear to progressive mankind as a whole, and to all the fighters against imperialism and for peace, freedom, democracy, and socialism. The perpetually alive teaching of Marx and his great deed live and continue to exert a mighty influence upon the development of social thought and the course of world events.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the entire Mongolian nation are broadly noting the 165th anniversary of the birth and centennial of the death of Karl Marx, the founder of the theory of scientific socialism, the brilliant philosopher, ardent revolutionary, and teacher and leader of the international proletariat. This glorious jubilee, as a major international event, redemonstrates the invincibility and the stupendous transforming importance of the revolutionary ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Karl Marx was a true expresser of the vital interests of the international working class and a brilliant theoretician. K. Marx was able to analyze thoroughly and to generalize the questions that were posed before the social thinkers of that time by the history of the development of mankind and to provide scientifically substantiated answers to them. Karl Marx created a perpetually alive teaching of scientific communism and armed the advanced forces of mankind with that teaching.

Karl Marx's greatest merit consists in that, by a thorough scientific analysis of the economic system of capitalism, he revealed the roots of the basic contradiction in capitalist society -- the irreconcilable antagonism between the working class and the bourgeoisie, thus substantiating historical mission of the proletariat as the motivating force of social revolution, a force capable of eliminating capitalism. He theoretically substantiated the main conclusion concerning the objective necessity of the revolutionary replacement of the exploiter system, the establishment of the authority of the working class, the reorganization of social life as a whole, and the organization of social production without the exploitation of man by man, on the basis of the confirmation of socialized ownership of the means of production.

Under the new historical conditions, during the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin defended Marxism in the struggle against his opponents and raised it to a new level. Lenin developed all the component parts of Marxism as a scientific methodology and the policy of the revolutionary party.

More than a century separates us from the time when Karl Marx created his great teaching, converting socialism from Utopia into a science. During that time the world has changed to the point of being unrecognizable. Mankind, inspired by the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, has been proceeding steadily toward its brilliant future -- toward communism. Under the leadership of the party of Bolsheviks, headed by the brilliant teacher and leader of the workers of the entire world, V. I. Lenin, victory was achieved by the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the major event of the twentieth century, an event that opened up a new era of mankind, the era of the changeover from capitalism to socialism. Thanks to the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II, in which a decisive role was played by the Soviet Union, there were socialist revolutions in a number of countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The formation of the world system of socialism, the complete collapse of the colonial system of imperialism, the development of the workers' movement in the countries of capital, and the broad extension of the struggle being waged by the masses of the people against an imperialistic war and for peace -- all this is a triumph of the revolutionary-transforming ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

As a result of these historical changes, there was formed a new world, a world that has been fighting against everything that is old and that is obsolete, fighting for progress, for society without exploitation, without national or racial oppression. The country that has always been and continues to be a worthy executor of the exceptionally difficult historical mission of trail-blazer in this new world is the first country of socialism -- the Soviet

Union. Therefore the historical experience of the Soviet Union, as well as the experience of other countries, in the construction of the new society has tremendous international importance.

Today a bitter struggle is under way in the world -- the struggle for the minds and hearts of millions of people. In that struggle the great and revolutionarily-transforming ideas of Marx and Lenin are winning. At the present time the international communist movement, which K. Marx and F. Engels founded, has become the most influential political force of modern times. The source of the power and invincibility of that movement and the pledge of its success lie in the reinforcement of the unity and solidarity of the Communist ranks on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The farther that history proceeds, the more completely one sees revealed the worldwide significance and international essence of Marxist-Leninist theory and the more deeply and broadly the millions and millions of people in all parts of the world are convinced of its strength and rightness.

The formation of the first state of workers and peasants on German land -- the German Democratic Republic -- and the successful construction of a developed socialist society in it serve as a majestic monument to Karl Marx, the great son of the German nation. The German Democratic Republic [East Germany], located on the western borders of the community of world socialism, is worthily executing its international duty in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Mongolian Communists are proud to belong to the great army of fighters who are guided in their activities by the most advanced ideology of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism.

The party of Mongolian Communists-- the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party -- was created by peasant revolutionaries headed by S. D. Sukhe Bator under the revolutionizing influence of the Great October. That party became the guiding and organizing force in the liberation struggle of the Mongolian nation. Since its formation under conditions of the most backward country in Asia, a country which at that time had neither a modern industry nor a working class, the MPRP has gradually but persistently mastered the theory of scientific socialism.

It selected the path from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism, as the general line for the development of its country in conformity with Lenin's theory. It was guided by the ideas of Marx and Lenin concerning the possibility of the changeover of the remaining countries to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development with the aid of the victorious proletariat.

Over a period of more than 60 years the Mongolian nation, under the leadership of its party and with the international, complete aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, was able to make completely real its age-old dream -- the dream of living without oppression and exploitation.

The process of implementing the ideas of scientific socialism in Mongolia was no simple one. It occurred under complicated international conditions, by

means of the overcoming of the centuries of the country's socioeconomic backwardness, in the bitter struggle against the opportunistic currents of both the "rightist" and the "leftist" persuasion within the country, against the feudal-religious, petty-bourgeois-nationalistic ideology, the old psychology, and backward views.

Thanks to the unshakable faithfulness to Marxist-Leninist theory and to the creative application of that theory under the country's specific conditions, the MPRP was able to determine correctly and to resolve successfully the tasks of carrying out the transition of Mongolia to socialism. We lawfully link all our revolutionary gains, all our achievements in socialist construction, with the theory of Marx and Lenin. In our country private ownership of the means of production has been replaced by socialist ownership. A single socialist system of the national economy has been created. Marxist-Leninist ideology has become the basis of the spiritual life of the Mongolian nation. The implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the MPR serves as brilliant proof of the truly international nature and the creative essence of that great theory.

The present successes and achievements of the MPR, the prospects for the country's further development, are inseparably linked with the fact that we belong to the fraternal family of socialist states. In the reinforcing of the class union, the fraternal friendship, and close cooperation with the great Soviet nation and the nations of the other countries of the socialist community, and also in the reinforcement of the unity of the countries of world socialism, our party and our nation have always seen, and continue to see, the very basis of the flourishing of our motherland.

The intensive development of the socialist economy and the increase in its effectiveness in our day are the chief arena of the struggle for the resolution of the fundamental socioeconomic tasks that have been set down by each of the socialist countries, and the struggle for the complete revealing of the advantages of socialism over capitalism. These tasks can be successfully resolved only by the joint efforts of the countries of socialism under conditions of peaceful creative labor.

In our day the chief and highest manifestation of the correctness and the viability of the Marxist-Leninist theory is the actually existing socialism. Without a consideration of its experience and achievements it has become simply impossible to speak about faithfulness or adherence to the great theory of the founders of scientific socialism. Therefore every playing up to the bourgeois attacks upon real socialism, just like the assertion of the "obsolete nature" of the theory of Karl Marx or its "regional limitation," or the opposing of Marxism and Leninism to one another, or other perversions of the essence of this single, profoundly scientific theory must be assessed as nothing else but a manifestation of departure from the ideology and cause of the working class.

The MPRP, together with all the Marxist-Leninist parties, comes out consistently in favor of the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, and has defended, and will continue to defend, the solidarity of the world revolutionary movements on the

unshakable principles of that theory, on the principles of proletarian internationalism. World socialism, which is making a decisive contribution to the worldwide progress of mankind, is the chief bulwark of peace and international security.

Under conditions of the ever-growing international tension, for which the aggressive policy of the present U.S. administration and its NATO allies is to blame, there has been a greater and greater intensification of the real danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Therefore the most important task, and the absolutely main task, of the countries of socialism and of all the peace-loving forces is to prevent the nuclear threat, to bridle the arms race, to achieve a state of agreement concerning their limitation and about disarmament. In this regard a factor of very great importance is the coordinated foreign-policy activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as the efforts of all the peace-loving forces. In the new constructive initiatives and proposals advanced in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and the Prague Declaration of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact, our party and our nation see a real path to improving the present-day international situation.

In promoting the joint efforts of the fraternal socialist countries to preserve universal peace, the MPR devotes special attention to the reinforcement of the peace and security in Asia, and to the development of normal good-neighborly relations among the peoples and countries of that continent.

Comrades! For us, the all-victorious Marxist-Leninist theory, in the words of Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, is a reliable compass in the building of a new life. Mongolian Communists will continue to hold that compass firmly in their hands, as they fight for the bright future of their homeland, for socialism, and for lasting peace among nations.

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CSO: 1819/95

PROTEST AGAINST NICARAGUAN SITUATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME 1442 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian Women's Committee has issued a statement expressing emphatic condemnation of the armed invasion by Somozan cutthroats into the territory of Nicaragua.

Mongolian women, like all of our people, are expressing an angry protest against the armed aggression by the remaining Somozan bands against the people of sovereign Nicaragua, it says in the document. The statement emphasizes that this aggression is being implemented with the direct support of American imperialism.

Mongolian women firmly demand that the imperialist circles of the United States and their Somozan puppets put an immediate end to the criminal aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua. There is no doubt that the heroic people of this Latin American country will be able to defend their revolutionary gains from encroachments by internal and foreign enemies and uphold the freedom and independence of their country, the statement says.

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CS0: 1819/97

COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1532 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Mar (MONTSAME) -- In the 27 years of cooperation with the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, a whole galaxy of native nuclear physicists has grown up in the MPR. By taking active part in the scientific research projects in all six of its laboratories, Mongolian scientists have received and are still receiving professional training. The fruitful activities of the Mongolian scholars at the institute, which include development of new scientific methods, improvements on research equipment and instruments, are described in numerous joint publications. A number of times they have received the institute's prize for the best work. With the direct assistance of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, laboratories for applied nuclear research have been built in Ulaanbaatar. Analytical nuclear research to determine micro- and macro-elements in geological and biological specimens is conducted in these laboratories. This research is of great national economic significance. Confirmation of this can be seen in the results of studies on concomitant elements, including silver, found in the copper and molybdenum ores from Erdenet.

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CSO: 1819/97

SUPPORT FOR PRAGUE WORLD ASSEMBLY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Proponents of peace, including the Mongolian community, are standing at the threshold of a political event--in June the Prague World Assembly will be held and it is expected to make a great contribution to the anti-imperialist and anti-war campaign of the peoples of our planet. This is what D. Bilegt, secretary of the Regional Conference on Problems of Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific, told a MONTSAME correspondent.

"For a peaceful life and against nuclear war"--this motto of the highest forum of peace is evidence of the inestimable importance of the Prague World Assembly in the work of strengthening peace and international security and eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe that is hanging over mankind. Therefore the Prague World Assembly is receiving the hearty approval and complete support of millions of people on the planet, including the Mongolian people.

In all corners of the world, thanks to the fruitful activities of progressive, peaceful forces [words indistinct]. At the end of April in the capital of the MPR, Ulaanbaatar, there will be a Regional Conference of the Proponents of Peace in Asia, where there will be discussion of the problems of the struggle to preserve peace and guarantee security on the largest continent on earth. Thus, this conference will be one of the largest measures organized in preparation for the Prague World Assembly.

Taking part in the work of the Regional Conference will be representatives from over 30 Asian countries and a number of international organizations, such as the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions, as well as its center in Asia, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Organization of Journalists, and many others. The president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, will lead the delegation from the World Peace Council that will be participating in the Ulaanbaatar Conference of the Proponents of Peace in Asia, since the conference is being held according to a decree by the World Peace Council in conjunction with the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The Regional Conference on Problems of Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific will discuss the pressing problems of the current situation in Asia that are in need of immediate resolution.

Conference delegates will discuss the urgent question of contemporary life--the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. With this aim, the conference will reveal to the Asian community and to the entire world the potential danger of turning Asia into a "theater of military actions with the application of nuclear weapons".

The Ulaanbaatar conference will make a concrete contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and the Pacific and activating the Asian community in the campaign for peace, security and social progress, D. Bilegt noted.

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CSO: 1819/97

DISCUSSION OF PRAGUE POLITICAL DECLARATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A "round table" meeting was held here to discuss the topic "The Prague political declaration--a concrete program of the fraternal countries of socialism in the campaign for lasting peace on earth".

It considered the main aspects of the Prague political declaration, its diverse role and historical significance in international affairs in close connection with the existing complex world situation and the foreign policy activities of socialist states in putting into practice the decisions of congresses of fraternal parties.

Opening the discussion, T. Puntsagnorob, chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, noted specifically that today, when the aggressive forces of imperialism are being activated, primarily in the United States, ominous clouds are gathering over the world and carrying the danger of thermonuclear war, the joint struggle of socialist countries to strengthen universal peace and security has a truly global significance. The Soviet Union is making a decisive contribution to the defense of peace and progress on earth. As Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, "There is no task more important now than stopping the instigators of a new war. The interests of all peoples demand this."

The Prague political declaration, adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states at a conference of the Political Advisory Committee, put forth a whole complex of well thought-out, carefully weighed and scientifically sound proposals with the aim of outlining ways of resolving the key contemporary problems on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equality and equal security among states with different social structures.

The MPR wholly supports the ideas of the political declaration and is making efforts to make its own contribution to strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. Speaking about the international significance of the political declaration, Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, emphasized that it "indicates real ways to preserve and deepen detente, curb the arms race and avert a nuclear catastrophe," T. Puntsagnorob pointed out.

The immense economic and defense potential, the unity and solidarity of socialist states and their coordinated foreign policy activities are an effective factor in restraining the instigators of a new war, guaranteeing peaceful conditions for creative labor not only for our peoples, but also for creating favorable conditions for social and economic development of non-aligned and other countries and for accelerating the victory of the revolutionary and national liberation movement.

T. Puntsagnorob stated that the political declaration is a large political document that contains profound theoretical positions and very important practical conclusions and proposals.

Mongolian and Soviet participants in the "round table" meeting presented speeches in which they evaluated the Prague political declaration as a graphic demonstration of the Leninist foreign policy course of fraternal countries of socialism.

The themes of the speeches were the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation among fraternal countries and a coordinated foreign policy for fraternal socialist countries as a powerful factor in the campaign for the peace and security of peoples.

The "round table" participants emphasized the immediacy of the peaceful initiatives of the MPR in light of the Prague conference of the Political Advisory Committee on the principles of peaceful and fair resolution of worldwide and regional problems. It was noted that the implementation of the Mongolian proposal on signing a convention for non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific would be an exceptionally important element in guaranteeing Asian security through the joint efforts of all the countries on this vast continent.

The Mongolian and Soviet participants came out with sharp criticism of the aggressive acts of imperialism, primarily those of the U.S. administration, as a result of which there has been an increase in international tension; they also exposed the fierce, slanderous attacks of bourgeois ideologues who are striving to distort the historical significance of the political declaration through the prism of anti-sovietism and anti-communism, to kindle a psychological war against countries of socialist cooperation and to beat back the growing wave of the anti-war and anti-missile movement in the world. Under these conditions, the non-alignment movement serves as an influential factor in improving the international situation.

The meeting participants viewed a photo exhibit entitled "Along the Course of Peace and Cooperation".

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CSO: 1819/97

LONG-RANGE HEALTH GOALS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- "Health for everyone by the year 2000--the countdown has already begun." These words indicate the massive program that has as a goal all of the earth's inhabitants achieving a level of health that will allow them to live productively in a socio-economic sense, K. Wagner, permanent WHO representative to the MPR, said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent in connection with World Health Day.

With regard to the MPR, it can be said that cooperation between the government of Mongolia and WHO is developing successfully and fruitfully. It is directed primarily at developing preventive care, primary medical care, especially in rural areas, further strengthening maternity and pediatric care, and training health care personnel.

The WHO representative said, "It is important to note that the course of the Mongolian government in the area of health care coincides with the policies of WHO. Within the framework of the goals of the Five-Year Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the Country, considerable means are allocated for developing health care. Ten percent of the State Budget is used directly for protecting and improving the people's health. The fact that today there are 22 physicians and 107 hospital beds for every 10,000 people can be seen as a great achievement of People's Mongolia in the area of health care," K. Wagner emphasized.

Therefore, one has every right to say that the "countdown" for the program aiming at "health for everyone by the year 2000" began in Mongolia several years ago.

Of course, there is a whole group of problems which must be solved. For example, everyone knows that it is more difficult in rural areas to obtain specific types of medical care, than it is in urban areas. In connection with this, it is interesting that in Hobegol aymag (in northern Mongolia), a special project has been started for further expansion and development of primary medical care. WHO is providing assistance in the realization of this project in the way of finances, specialists and the necessary equipment.

The WHO representative to the MPR expressed confidence that realization of the national strategy "Health for everyone by the year 2000" in the MPR will be an important contribution to achieving the goals set by WHO member states.

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MOZAMBIQUE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Ipolitu Pereyra Zozima Patrisiu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural.

They exchanged speeches during the presentation of the credentials. Ambassador I. P. Z. Patrisiu had high praise for the aid and support of socialist countries, including the MPR, in the struggle of the Mozambican people to construct a socialist society in their country, protect their revolutionary gains and the independence of their homeland against the aggressive schemes of the racist regime of Pretoria--the henchman of imperialism and reaction in the southern part of the African continent.

In his speech, Y. Tsedenbal noted that the Mongolian people are sincerely gladdened by the immense successes of the friendly Mozambican people, who by firmly turning back the schemes of the forces of imperialism and racism and internal counterrevolution, are consolidating their revolutionary gains and building the foundations of a socialist society in their country. He went on to say, 'We note with pleasure that the friendly relations between our countries, established during the years of the struggle of the Mozambican people for their freedom and independence, are being broadened and developed in the interests of our peoples. The official visit of a party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by comrade S. Mashel, to our country in 1978 made an important contribution to this noble work.'

Present at the presentation of credentials were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

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PREPARATIONS FOR REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1346 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, together with other MPR social organizations, is taking steps to prepare for the coming Regional Conference for Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific, which will be held at the end of April in Ulaanbaatar. B. Odgerel, executive secretary of the Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, told a MONTSAME correspondent in an interview.

B. Odgerel noted, "There is no doubt that the coming Asian Regional Conference will make an important contribution to the mobilization of the extensive community on the Asian continent in the campaign to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. As far as the Mongolian community is concerned, it is, as before, fully determined to make its worthy contribution to strengthening universal peace, to solving the problems of national independence and social progress, and further strengthening the unity of the national liberation movement with the forces of socialism and democracy in the world.

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DATA FROM SPACE IN CARTOGRAPHY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian and Soviet cartographers are cooperating successfully. Specifically, as a result of their fruitful activities, they have created the first cartographic documentation in the world of the entire territory of the country using information from space.

There are seven thematic maps using a millionth scale, including a geological-structural map, a map showing landscape-typological regions which will be used in planning and exploratory operations, in planning measures directed at rational exploitation of natural resources and controlling the condition of the environment. The maps are of immense importance in working out a general model for the development and distribution of production forces in the MPR.

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CS0: 1819/97

SOVIET BOOKS IN MPR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Soviet books are enjoying wide and growing popularity among Mongolian readers, V. M. Miroshkin, representative of the All-Union "International Book" Association in the MPR, told a MONTSAME correspondent in an interview in connection with the coming 60th anniversary of the creation of "International Book".

Thanks to the fruitful cooperation between "International Book" and the "Mongolian State Book Trade" Association, established 30 years ago, Soviet books and periodicals have become the property of the broad community of Mongolia.

Mongolian readers show an especially strong interest in materials from CPSU congresses and speeches of prominent Soviet leaders. For example, the speech given by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the formal meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was translated into Mongolian and published in a massive printing.

In turn, the USSR publishes in large volume the works of Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and other party and state figures of the MPR, V. M. Miroshkin noted.

In addition to fiction and scientific and technical literature, in recent years there has been increasing interest in children's literature and Russian language textbooks. This is explained by the fact that "International Book", together with the MPR Ministry of Culture, is supplying literature that has been developed and translated jointly for Mongolian children studying Russian. In recent years over 3 million textbooks of 143 descriptions have been published for the MPR people's education system and the distribution of Soviet books in Mongolia has increased by a factor of 5.

Over 1000 works by 100 Mongolian authors have been translated in the Soviet Union and a total of 9.5 million copies have been published.

Soviet and Mongolian publishers exchange thematic plans, do reciprocal translations of books and organize joint book exhibits. In this way they promote further development and expansion of cultural ties between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, V. M. Miroshkin emphasized.

COOPERATION AMONG UNIVERSITIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1352 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The natural conditions and resources of several regions of the MPR were the topic of the regular meeting of the joint expedition of the Irkutsk and Mongolian Universities which was held in Irkutsk.

The "Hobsgol Atlas" was discussed at the meeting; it summarizes the many years of work done by the expedition. It is the first regional atlas of the MPR and will have broad applications in developing national economic plans, projects, organization of rational distribution and utilization of the production forces of the MPR, proper development of the Hobsgol region, and protection of the flora and fauna of this unique corner of the country. The economic prospects of this region are immense.

Also discussed were the results of parasitological research conducted by Bratislava University (CSSR) within the framework of the expedition. Overall, the results of diverse activities of over 10 detachments of the joint Mongolian-Soviet university expedition were summarized.

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CSO: 1819/97

RESEARCH ON THE CLIMATE OF MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by B. Jambajants, candidate of geographical sciences: "Research on the Climate of Mongolia--In Honor of World Meteorology Day"]

[Text] Up until recently, very little study had been done on the climate of Mongolia. Uncoordinated and incomplete data on Mongolia's climate could be found mainly in the notes and reports of geographical and botanical expeditions and in separate studies by foreign scientists. Systematic scientific summaries of the materials obtained from studies on the hydrological and agro-meteorological conditions and climate of the MPR were started only in the last 15 years.

Mongolia is a mountainous country. In geographical terms, it is a transitional zone between the taiga of Siberia and the dry steppes and deserts of Central Asia. It is located in the northern part of Central Asia a considerable distance from the ocean on a sharply elevated plateau (the absolute mean elevation is 1580 m above sea level), surrounded by mountain ranges on all sides. The climate of Mongolia is determined primarily by the peculiarities of this geographical situation, the relief structure and the elevation above sea level, and is characterized by strong continental features.

The program for socialist construction of the MPR, outlined by our party and government, has set before climatology the most complex tasks connected with developing new virgin lands, taking steps to irrigate and supply water to arid and desert regions, and realizing a large program of civil and industrial construction.

The practical questions and demands of the national economy for systematized materials on hydrometeorological studies presently are being answered by generalized reference books such as the "Climatic Reference Book of the MPR" and "Surface Water Resources in the MPR", published by the Meteorology and Hydrology Institute.

In recent years climatic, agro-climatic, zoo-climatic and hydrological regions have been determined for the MPR. Zoo-meteorological research has made it possible to develop criteria for meteorological conditions for pasturing animals in the winter-spring and summer periods.

Research is being conducted on weather peculiarities, including the occurrence of atmospheric phenomena that are dangerous or especially dangerous for the national economy, such as sand storms, blizzards, strong winds, heavy precipitation, frosts, droughts and so on. The results of this research and summarized data from various meteorological observations have served as the basis for the creation of the "Atlas of Climate and Surface Water Resources of the MPR". This basic work is being published now in the Soviet Union. It contains systematized results of research in the area of climatology and hydrology that has been conducted recently by the collective of scientists at the Meteorology and Hydrology Institute.

The atlas includes materials summarizing the many years of observations made at hydrometeorological stations and posts in the MPR, as well as results of research which reveal the physical laws governing the formation of the climate and water resources; these can be used in the creation of national economic plans and in working out various measures for development of the socialist economy and culture of the country.

With the aim of perfecting the methods of forecasting, work is being carried out on the study of atmospheric circulation over Central Asia and fluctuations in the climate of Mongolia that are dependent on the recurrence of certain forms of atmospheric circulation. A large project has been started to study the cyclonic activity over Central Asia, which in our opinion will make a substantial contribution to improving the quality of hydrometeorological forecasts, especially in the area of precipitation, formation of clouds and wind direction.

A completely new field of scientific research work is the study of the cloud field, distribution of the snow cover and condition of the vegetation according to data from artificial earth satellites. The first results that have been obtained allow us to conclude that the indicated direction of research projects is very promising under our country's conditions, where the density of the network of meteorological stations is still low.

In recent years several research projects have been carried out in the field of studying the statistical pattern of fields of meteorological elements, such as temperature, geo-potential, and their combinations with the use of electronic calculators. Studies have also been started on pollution of the environment, particularly of the atmosphere and surface water.

We should also keep in mind the fact that even though research on the climate of Mongolia and its peculiar features is providing us with important information, it is still early to say that we have obtained final results.

Therefore, we have on the agenda resolution of the most important problems in perfecting and developing new methods of hydrometeorological forecasting and further study of the climatic peculiarities of our territory.

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ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS OF SPACE RESEARCH

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Over 30 scientific programs were carried out during the flight of the international Soviet-Mongolian space crew which took place exactly two years ago. Academician S. Tsegmid, vice-president of the MPR Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the national council of the "Interkosmos" [International Space] program, points out their important national economic significance. Specifically, during the complex "Erdem" experiment almost half of the territory of the MPR was photographed in 4-5 minutes. Taking the same photographs from an airplane would take over a year. A topographical survey of the same area would require a decade of persistent work.

Photographs from space make it considerably easier to study the geological structure of zones containing ore formations. They make it possible to discover new regions that look promising for mineral exploration. Research data obtained by the Soviet-Mongolian crew are used to determine precisely the condition of pasture lands and areas under cultivation and to make predictions about their productivity, which is very important for the economy of the MPR, a country with a harsh continental climate, Academician S. Tsegmid says.

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CS0: 1819/84

MUSEUMS IN THE MPR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Museums have become an integral part of the culture of People's Mongolia. Today there are about 40 museums operating in the country, containing over 300,000 exhibits, the majority of which are unique historical relics.

The largest museum is the State Central Museum in Ulaanbaatar. It has over 30 rooms with rich expositions that tell about the historical past of the Mongolia people and their achievements in socialist construction. The nature of Mongolia is well represented here.

The Museum of the Revolution is always full of visitors and during the years of its operation it has become the largest scientific education center, playing an invaluable role in educating the young generation in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of the people's revolution. In 1971, the year of the 50th anniversary of the people's revolution, a branch of the Museum of the Revolution was opened in Altanbulag, the cradle of the revolution.

The V. I. Lenin Museum is located in a beautiful modern building in Ulaanbaatar and is one of the first in Asia. In the capital there is also the G. K. Zhukov Museum, honoring the illustrious Soviet leader who commanded troops during the battles on the Halhin River in 1939.

In 1966 the Museum of Fine Arts was opened in Ulaanbaatar and it is now playing a huge role in the aesthetic education of the workers.

In Darhan, the city of international friendship, a museum with the eloquent name "Friendship" has been operating since 1970.

In all the aymag centers there are museums of regional studies which collect materials on the history of the region and its natural riches. Many enterprises and institutions have museum rooms and people's museums.

Of special interest are the architectural monuments--the Erdene-Dzu monastery in Oborhangay aymag, the summer residence of Bogdo-Han in Ulaanbaatar, and others that have been turned into museum complexes.

Planned for the near future are a Museum of Paleontology and Geology, a Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, a Museum of the Theater and a Museum of the People's Army. The Megdzed Janraysag Monastery in Ulaanbaatar and the Amar-bayasgalant Monastery in Selenge aymag will be open to visitors.

REPORT ON MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo discussed at its session today the results of the Moscow Conference of Secretaries of Central Committees of Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries on International and Ideological Questions, and fully approved and supported its decisions and documents, characterizing them as an important joint contribution of fraternal parties to the realization of their peaceful foreign policy, and the development and deepening of ideological and political cooperation among them.

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CS0: 1819/84

DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN THEATER

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Every year the MPR State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet presents the best productions in its repertoire in honor of International Theater Day. Planned for this year are "Swan Lake" by Tschaikovsky, "Tosca" by G. Puccini and "The Craftsman Has" ballet by the well-known Mongolian composer and conductor, J. Chulan. Masters of the Mongolian opera and ballet stage are marking the current season with new creative successes. This is a special year because it is the twentieth year since the founding of the theater. This is a modest age, but the theater's collective can be proud of the fact that on its stage there have been productions of some of the great world classics, such as "The Barber of Seville" by G. Rossini, "La Traviata" by G. Verdi, "Eugene Onegin" by P. I. Tschaikovsky, "Faust" by C. Gounod, "The Bartered Bride" by B. Smetana, "Swan Lake" by P. I. Tschaikovsky, "Giselle" by Adan, "Copellia" by L. Delibes, "Don Quixote" by L. Mincus, "Cinderella" by S. Prokof'yev and many others.

The creation in 1963 of the Theater of Opera and Ballet was a powerful stimulus for the creation of national opera and ballet works. The first Mongolian opera "Among the Sad Mountains", written by B. Smirnov and B. Damdinsuren, will not leave the stage; also popular are "Happiness" by L. Murdorj, "Unen" by S. Gonchigsumula, the ballets "The Craftsman Has" by J. Chulan and "Living Symphony" by E. Choydog.

Young children go to the theater with pleasure to see the ballet "Doctor Aybolit" by I. Morozov and the children's opera "The Wolf and Seven Kids" by M. Kobal.

In recent years the theater's artists have participated a number of times in representative international competitions. The theater is proud of Y. Oyuun, prima ballerina who took third place at the last international ballet competition in Moscow; H. Urtnasan, who has made two successful appearances on the stage of the Bolshoi Theater in the USSR; the well-known opera singers Purebdorj and Jargalsayhan, the dancer Ganbaatar, and the many other artists who have made a great contribution to the development of classical arts in the MPR.

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CS01 1819/84

YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1553 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The primary organizations of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League have been conducting some diverse activities between the two congresses.

A fine tradition has developed in the primary organizations: every year they study and incorporate into their work the rich, progressive experience of the Leninist Communist Youth League. Last year alone they studied and incorporated into their work over 40 advanced methods used by the Leninist Communist Youth League. As a result of the daily leadership and constant attention of the party there has been a noticeable improvement in the instruction and training of young personnel for the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. Workers in the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League go through a yearly course with the Leninist Communist Youth League and the Free German Youth Union. Thanks to this some qualitative gains have been made in the formation of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League personnel and about 70 percent of all the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League workers have higher or secondary specialized education. New forms are being introduced into the work of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, such as a united political day, a "Discotheque" club, a film club, socio-political reading, political singing collectives, and many more.

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CS0: 1819/84

KARL MARX JUBILEE OBSERVED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1547 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A theoretical conference dedicated to the 165th anniversary of the birth of K. Marx and the 100th anniversary of his death was held today in Ulaanbaatar. It was organized by the Social Sciences Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

Academician S. Natsagdorj, vice-president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, gave a speech entitled "The Great Teachings of K. Marx and the Revolutionary Construction of the Mongolian People", and noted that the inexhaustible content of the teachings of K. Marx, the great proletarian leader, brilliant thinker and incomparable theoretician, are being realized in social practice. The MPR is the only country which, having put into practice creatively the teachings of K. Marx on the noncapitalist path of development, made the revolutionary transition from feudalism to socialism. This is the source of all the victories and achievements of socialist construction in our country, the speaker noted.

K. Marx together with F. Engels created the theory of scientific communism and armed the world proletariat with a powerful weapon for the transformation of the world, S. Natsagdorj said.

T. Ishdorj, a scientist from the History Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences, gave a speech in which he noted the great significance of the translation of the works of K. Marx into Mongolian in the formation of a Marxist world outlook among Mongolian workers. The MPRP has directed the dissemination of the works of K. Marx throughout the MPR. "The Manifesto of the Communist Party" by K. Marx and F. Engels was first published in Mongolian in 1925. Today Mongolian workers read dozens of works by K. Marx in their native language, including selected works of K. Marx and F. Engels published in three volumes, the speaker said.

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CSO: 1819/84

BRIEFS

CUBAN AMBASSADOR--A. F. Moreno, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the MPR, paid a visit on Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, in connection with his departure to his homeland. During the visit, Y. Tsedenbal presented A. F. Moreno with the "Nayramdal" (freedom) medal, which the ambassador was awarded by decree of the MPR People's Great Hural for his great contribution to the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Cuban peoples. Present at the visit and presentation of the award were J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 18 Mar 83] 9967

KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION--Several years ago a new program of instruction was adopted in kindergartens. Its distinctive feature is that it combines into one process education and upbringing. This was dictated by the transition in general education secondary schools to a more complete, considerably more complex program with an increased volume of material to be taught. Today in kindergartens children are instructed in nine different disciplines, the major ones being mathematics and the Mongolian language. Children are taught the basic concepts of time and space, they solve very simple arithmetic problems enrich their language, and by becoming familiar with various aspects of social life, they broaden their horizons. The main method being used is the so-called problem method of teaching, which turns the children themselves into active participants in the learning process. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 18 Mar 83] 9967

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Today a Soviet delegation led by I. M. Vladychenko, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the MPR State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control. The Soviet delegation will take part in negotiations on the development of cooperation between the two organizations. Today the Soviet delegation was received by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control. In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Yugoslavian Communist Union, a delegation of party workers from the Yugoslavian Communist Union, led by Omer Kurpejevic, chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Union of the Socialist Republic of Chernogoriya, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 22 Mar 83] 9967

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Today the Soviet delegation led by I. M. Vladychenko, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, left Ulaanbaatar to return to their homeland. Seeing off the delegation were C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Committee for Building, Architecture and Technical Control, other officials, and the acting USSR chargé d'affaires in the MPR, A. A. Kondratenko. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 25 Mar 83] 9967

INNOVATORS' CONFERENCE--The innovators' councils of enterprises and farms in Ulaanbaatar have a total of 94,000 members. At the conference of innovators and rationalizers that was held in the capital recently, they discussed their goals for guaranteeing technical progress in production. These goals are tied closely to the specific needs of the enterprises. Rationalizers--workers, engineering and technical personnel, representatives of the intelligentsia--are making a substantial contribution to improving the industrial process, improving utilization of machinery and equipment and discovering additional sources and reserves of raw materials. In the last two years alone, in the capital over 2000 rationalization proposals have been registered, and 80 percent of these have been incorporated into production. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 25 Mar 83] 9967

HUNGARIAN PRESS CONFERENCE--On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Hungarian national holiday, a press conference was held for Mongolian and foreign journalists at the Hungarian embassy in the MPR. Speaking before those present, Y. Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR, told of the successes and achievements of the Hungarian people in socialist construction, the increase in the material and cultural level of the people, and the fruitful cooperation of Hungary within the framework of CEMA. The ambassador especially emphasized that Hungarian-Mongolian relations, the friendship and complete cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are growing stronger and developing with every year, and are being enriched by new forms and content. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 26 Mar 83] 9967

LIVESTOCK DATA--According to data from the MPR State Central Statistical Bureau, there are currently 3.5 million head of young livestock being raised throughout the country. Offspring were obtained from almost 30 percent of the total breeding population. Safe preservation of the young animals reached 97 percent. Among the leading workers are the livestock breeders in the Dundgobi aymag, who are raising 99 percent of the young animals delivered. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 26 Mar 83] 9967

SOWING PREPARATIONS--In the farming state farms, feed farms and agricultural associations of Mongolia, repairs are being made on cultivation and sowing equipment and machinery; this is an important stage in the preparations for spring field work. The repair workers and machinery operators are performing this work under the motto "Quality preparation of equipment for sowing is the foundation of future success." As the MPR State Central Statistical Bureau has announced, as of 10 March, over 87 percent of all the tractors were ready to work. Many state farms and agricultural associations are reporting that they

have completed repairs on their equipment. Among these are the farming collectives of Bulgan, Ubs and Dundgobi aynags. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1554 GMT 28 Mar 83] 9967

TELEGRAM TO MALTA--Today Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram to Agatha Barabara, president of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the national holiday of Malta. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1537 GMT 28 Mar 83] 9967

NEW AMBASSADOR--By decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, Rabdangiyn Gunsen has been named MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In connection with a transfer to another position, Legdengiyn Damdinjab has been released of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 28 Mar 83] 9967

MEDICINAL PLANTS--For several years already Mongolian horticulturists and agronomists have been conducting complex research in the valley of the Bulgan River in southwestern Mongolia to determine the possibility of cultivation and mechanized harvesting of wild stick-seed berries that grow in that region. Every year at the local experimental station over 5 tons of these vitamin-containing berries are gathered from 450 hectares and processed; this is a very valuable raw material that is used traditionally in folk medicine. The study and effective utilization of the useful properties of the medicinal plants in which Mongolia is so rich are being pursued today at many of the specialized scientific research institutions of the republic's Ministry of Health. Currently the capital's pharmaceutical plant is putting out dozens of different medicines and drugs manufactured from rare herbs and plants. Raw materials from mineral and animal sources are also used broadly. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

ONCOLOGICAL CENTER--An oncological center, built with the aid of the Soviet Union, is operating at the beginning of the year. It is one of the largest centers of this type in Asia. The oncological center is equipped with contemporary medical instruments which make it possible to apply the most advanced treatment methods. Clinical, biochemical, bacteriological and histological research is conducted in its laboratories. Here Mongolian oncologists will carry out joint scientific research with scientists and physicians from the fraternal CEMA countries; they will investigate various fields, such as the possibility of early detection of cancer, its prevention, and treatment during the primary stages. This will be a contribution on the part of Mongolian oncology to the struggle of scientists and physicians of the entire world against this dangerous illness, cancer. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

NEUROSURGERY--The first neurosurgical operation in Mongolia for treatment of a lesion in the inner brain was performed 16 years ago. Soon after that the neurosurgical department at the Clinical Hospital imeni N. N. Shastin in Ulaanbaatar was established. Over the past years more than 6000 patients have been treated there and 800 neurosurgical operations have been performed. Following complex specialized treatment up to 96 percent of the patients recover. Mongolian neurosurgeons today are working on further improvements in the results of their scientific research. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION--The principle of free intercourse forms the basis of the curriculum at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute in Ulaanbaatar, the youngest institution of higher education in the MPR. The distinctive feature of instruction according to this principle is the fact that the entire educational process is directed primarily at the student's practical mastery of the language, E. Dashdondog, the institute's principal and candidate of philological sciences, told our correspondent in an interview. "In classes we have started to use the audio-visual method. New study rooms are being built at the institute and old ones are being improved. Good technical instructional equipment makes it possible for the students to become proficient in a shorter period of time in written and spoken Russian, as well as the special vocabulary of scientific disciplines," he said. E. Dashdondog noted that in starting the new teaching method Mongolian teachers of Russian are going through the appropriate practical work both in their own country and abroad, including at the Moscow Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

CIVILIZATION STUDIES--For almost 10 years Mongolian scholars have been participating actively in the UNESCO program, "Study of the Civilization of Central Asia", says N. Ser-Odjab, member of the National Commission for the Study of the Civilization of the Peoples of Central Asia and doctor of historical sciences. An international symposium was held in Ulaanbaatar under the aegis of UNESCO, at which representatives of scientific organizations from over 20 countries discussed questions of the ancient history of this region and the role of nomadic peoples in its civilization. N. Ser-Odjab also notes that presently archaeological excavations are being carried out in cooperation with UNESCO at Kara-Korum, one of the 13th century Mongolian empire capitals. The basis of the scientific developments of the Mongolian researchers is rich factual material collected by them in cooperation with scientists from other countries, particularly within the framework of the Mongolian-Soviet archaeological expedition. N. Ser-Odjab says that what is truly unique is the discovery of the first burial sites of neolithic settlements to be found in Central Asia. Also of great scientific interest are the runic inscriptions from different epochs and materials that provide evidence of the independent development of farming in Central Asia. Millet-type crops have been grown on the territory of Mongolia since the neolithic period. A whole series of stone drawings showing chariots with diverse types of harnesses indicates the high level of civilization of the ancient nomadic peoples. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH--D. Chulunbat, an engineer-meteorologist, has set off as part of the 28th Soviet expedition to Antarctica. He is the second citizen of the MPR to take part in scientific research at the South Pole. The "Molodezhnaya" [Youth] station will be the primary site of his stay, which will last 12 months. Before this, D. Chulunbat has participated three times in international expeditions to study monsoons in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND--An interesting new find has been added to the list of archaeological treasures that have been discovered in Mongolian territory. In the sandy deposits of Dornogobi aymag, where a sea raged in forgotten times, the fossilized remains of a huge fish have been excavated. The length of the unique specimen is 170 cm and it weighs 150 kg. Specialists believe that this find will make it possible to expand our knowledge of the ancient fauna of Mongolia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 4] 9967

JOINT FILM PROJECTS--Soviet cinematographers will present a large program of artistic and documentary films at the "Lenin in Soviet Cinema" festival which will be held in Ulaanbaatar in April. During May there will be a retrospective in various Mongolian cities on the theme "The Heroic Feat of the People", in which films will be shown which deal with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against fascism in the years of the last war. These exhibitions of cinematographic art are provided for in the plan for cooperation in 1983 between the USSR Committee for Cinematography and the MPR Ministry of Culture, which was signed recently in Moscow. Soviet audiences will be able to attend festivals of Mongolian films, which will be held in the fall. Mongolian film workers will participate in the Moscow International Film Festival in July. Work is continuing on joint films. In the near future filming will begin on the first Soviet-Mongolian animated film. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 4] 9967

PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--A protocol was signed in Sofia on the expansion of cooperation between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences for the period 1983-1985. The document notes that special attention will be devoted to several basic problems of physics, genetics and microbiology. The Bulgarians will supply a number of Mongolian institutes with apparatus, instruments and chemicals. The Mongolians will provide Bulgarian museums with a number of displays. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 4] 9967

COOPERATION IN LITERATURE--Mongolian philologists are working in close cooperation with their colleagues from the World Literature Institute imeni A. M. Gor'kiy of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The topic of their joint research is oral and written cultural sources of the Mongols. The results are summarized, in particular, in the collective work "Literary Ties of Mongolia". The work contains the most complete picture of the history of Mongolian literature, its interaction and influences with the literatures of adjacent countries and peoples, from its folklore origins up to the literature of socialist realism. Today scholars from the two countries are preparing the joint work "The Epos and Epic Narrative in Central Asia". A great deal of research is also being done on the topic "Specific Features of the Genres and Styles in the Literature of Central and Eastern Asia", which should illuminate these questions in a systematic way, as well as their transformation in classical and contemporary literature of the peoples in the given regions, including Mongolia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 4] 9967

NATIONAL YOUTH COMMITTEE--In connection with the proclamation by the UN General Assembly making 1985 the International Year of Youth, and proceeding from the fact that the MPR is a country of young people, the MPRP Central Committee adopted a resolution to form a National Committee. Appearing at the first session of the National Committee held on 24 February in Ulaanbaatar was its chairman, S. Jalan-aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. He noted that the activity of the National Committee should be directed at activating work on realization of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee, and the goals and directives set forth in the speeches and instructions of comrade Y. Tsedenbal on the communist upbringing of the young generation. Therefore, S. Jalan-aajab noted that in order to meet the next, 19th MPRP Congress and the International Year of Youth, it is necessary to improve forms and methods, increase the effectiveness of the work of party, state and social organizations in the communist upbringing of young people, to develop political and labor activity among young people to achieve great successes in labor and studies, to improve utilization of the already existing material base of cultural and educational work among young people and to take steps to strengthen it further. Comrade S. Jalan-aajab pointed out the need to concentrate forces and attention of the community on the observation of the Year of Youth and to develop broad activities in this direction everywhere. Commissions will be formed for the preparation and observation of the Year of Youth in ministries and departments, in cities and in rural areas of the country. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 1] 9967

GROMYKO INTERVIEWED--The newspaper UNEN published the complete text of the responses of A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent. In connection with this, a MONTSAME reviewer writes: Elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe which is hanging over mankind is the most important contemporary issue. Resolution of this problem, the necessity of which is recognized by every rationally-thinking person in the world, is possible only through the limitation, reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear weapons. The state of affairs in this area, of concern to one and all, was the main subject of analysis in the responses of A. A. Gromyko to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent. On the basis of this document which is important for the orientation of world public opinion, the workers of the MPR have the opportunity once again to be convinced of the urgency of a positive resolution of the nuclear arms problem and to contrast the positions of the various sides. The Soviet minister offers strong evidence that the Soviet Union's approach to questions of curbing the nuclear arms race is distinguished by a business-like attitude and good will. Suffice it to say that the USSR is still the only nuclear power on earth to have made the sincere, historic commitment against first use of nuclear weapons. It is exceptionally important under the conditions of the militant anti-communist campaign in the West and the verbal camouflage of imperialist circles around questions of war and peace, that A. A. Gromyko reveals the true state of affairs of the policies of the American administration in the area of strategic weapons. Now the deliberate obstructionism of the United States at the Geneva negotiations is completely clear; at the negotiations the United States has opposed the consistent peaceful course of the Soviet Union with unacceptable conditions from the very beginning, such

as the so-called "zero option". This requires that people exercise a high degree of vigilance in regard to the hidden intentions of the imperialists.

[Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 1] 9967

SOCIAL SCIENCES PROJECTS--The plenary session of the Commission on Cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the MPR and the USSR in the Area of Social Sciences was held in Moscow. Discussed at the session were the primary results of the activities of the scientific organizations of the two countries in this area, and a problem-topic plan for scientific cooperation between 1981 and 1985 was defined concretely. Specifically, plans were made to conduct new research on questions of the history of the MPR, and of Mongolian-Soviet relations, and on various problems of sociology, literature, philology and philosophy. Also emphasized at the session was the importance of concentrating efforts of scholars on major, pressing problems, and expanding the range of topics of joint research, particularly that of historical and cultural expeditions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 3] 9967

STUDY IN TURKMEN SSR--A group of Mongolian young men and women, having completed Russian language courses, have started studying the theory of cement production at the Bezmein plant in the Soviet Turkmen Republic. The Mongolian students arrived in the Turkmen SSR several months ago. Over the course of a year they will master the professions of cement mill operator, operator's assistant for rotating furnaces, equipment repair fitter, specialists for control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment, and electrician. When they return home the Mongolian specialists will work at the cement plant under construction in the city of Hotol in the north of the MPR. J. Narmandah, one of the students, told a TASS correspondent, "Learning advanced work methods from Soviet specialists is the primary goal of our trip to the USSR. Our teachers are highly skilled Soviet workers and engineers. They generously share their knowledge and are trying to initiate us in all the secrets of production." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 3] 9967

HUNTING INDUSTRY--The hunting industry in Mongolia has followed a complicated path from uncontrolled trade and almost unregulated hunting to the appearance of a functional hunting system. Hunting is one of the age-old activities of Mongolians. Mongolian furs were famous back in the 18th century at the markets of Tientsin and Irbit and today are in great demand at international auctions in Leningrad, London and Leipzig. The Mongolian Hunters' Society unites in its ranks about 26,000 amateur hunters. Every year around 50,000 seasonal hunters participate in the fur trade and they procure approximately 3 million wild animals and birds. Currently the export production of the hunting industry accounts for 5 percent of the total exports of the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 4]

COMPOSITION OF WORKERS--Great changes are taking place in the MPR's social and class structure, the role of the working class in the life of the country is increasing, as is its professional level and technical culture. Today 60 percent of the workers are graduates of general education secondary schools or vocational-technical schools. In this year alone 3000 young skilled workers will be starting their working lives in industry, with 1200 workers having higher or secondary specialized education. The primary task before the young

collectives is development of new production capacities which will be put into operation in the current year, including the stage of the Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electrical Power Plant No 4 presently under construction and the second stage of the Erdenet Rug Combine, among others. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 2] 9967

DELEGATION GOES TO BERLIN--Ulaanbaatar, 9 April. (MONTSAME). A delegation from the MPRP, headed by Politburo Member, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee D. Molomjants departed today for Berlin for the purpose of participating in an international theoretical conference devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The delegation was accompanied to the Buyant-uhaa airport by Politburo member, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee D. Gombojab; department chief, MPRP Central Committee, C. Tumendelger; and other officials, including the USSR Ambassador to the MPR, S. P. Pavlov and the East German Charge d'Affaires Pro Tem to MPR, Erich Marten. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1341 GMT 9 Apr 83] 5075

PAVLOV RECEIVED--Ulaanbaatar, 11 April. (MONTSAME). Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee P. Damdin today received the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the MPR, S. P. Pavlov on the occasion of his handing over of his letters of credence and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 11 Apr 83] 5075

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS--Ulaanbaatar, 11 April. (MONTSAME). On the occasion of the 220th [sic] anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the MPR and the Arab Republic of Egypt, MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Dugersuren and ARE Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali exchanged telegrams. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 11 Apr 83] 5075

DELEGATION TO BERLIN--Ulaanbaatar, 12 April. (MONTSAME). A delegation headed by member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Mongolian part of the commission, D. Gombojab, departed from here to participate in the regular 12th Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration between the MPR and East Germany. The session will take place in Berlin. The delegation was accompanied to the Buyant-Uha Airport by member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers T. Ragchaa, other officials, and the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the MPR, S. V. Pavlov, and the East German Charge d'Affaires Pro Tem to MPR, Erich Merten. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 12 Apr 83] 5075

WEATHER INFORMATION IMPROVEMENTS--Ulaanbaatar, [8] April. (MONTSAME). Henceforth the people of Omnogobi Aymag will be able [words indistinct] receive timely and detailed information about the local climatic variations from the recently created aymag weather bureau. In preparing the forecasts, the associates at that bureau use data from the aerological and hydrometeorological stations that are in operation here, as well as data from the national center and the regional centers. Three similar weather bureaus will be created during the current year. As a whole, it is planned during the current five-year period to provide all the aymags in the country with such points for issuing meteorological forecasts. [TEXT] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

SOLIDARITY MEETING--Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). Today a meeting of solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine was held at the Russian-Language Pedagogical Institute. The meeting was opened by the Rector of the Russian-Language Institute, Professor S. Galsan. He emphasized that the Israeli aggressors, relying on the aid and support of American imperialism, will sharply aggravate the situation in the Middle East, thus threatening the peace throughout the world. Those who spoke at the meeting held up to shame the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and expressed complete support of their just struggle. Mongolian students and the entire Mongolian nation unanimously demand "hands off the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples." Participants at the meeting remarked "The just struggle being waged by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples will triumph!" [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Ulaanbaatar, 31 March. (MONTSAME). Mongolia is marking the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascist oppression. A friendship meeting was held on this occasion in the city of Darhan. The speakers who spoke at that meeting commented on the successful development of the international friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and the Hungarian peoples, which are based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1546 GMT 31 Mar 83] 5075

MEETING WITH BATMONH--Ulaanbaatar, 5 April. (MONTSAME). Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers J. Batmonh today received a Soviet delegation headed by RSFSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management V. I. Kalashnikov. Present at the meeting were Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee M. Dash; MPR Minister of Water Management B. Bars; and other officials; as well as counsellor-envoy at the USSR Embassy in MPR, A. A. Kondratenko. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1433 GMT 5 Apr 83] 5075

FILM VIEWING--Ulaanbaatar, 6 April. (MONTSAME). A film viewing dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the creation of Vietnamese cinematography opened today in the Ard Movie Theater in the capital with the art film "Forward Only" (Vietnam). Le Dinh Tho, cultural attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to the MPR, spoke to those present at the opening of the film viewing. He discussed in detail the path that has been traveled by Vietnamese cinematography during the past 30 years. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 6 Apr 83] 5075

AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--Ulaanbaatar, 6 April. (MONTSAME). Candidate Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee, B. Dejid today received the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the MPR, S. P. Pavlov, on the occasion of his handing over of his letters of credence and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 6 Apr 83] 5075

MARX ANNIVERSARY--Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). A new edition of the "Communist Party Manifesto" has been printed in Mongolian. To mark the 165th

anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the MPR State Publishing House has published in a mass printing run also K. Marx's "Criticism of the Gothic Program" and a collection of the works of V. I. Lenin, "Concerning Marx and Marxism." The books were prepared for the press by the Institute of Social Sciences, under the MPRP Central Committee. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1336 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

BATMONH VISITS EAST GERMANY--Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). On the invitation of Chairman of the East German Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, in the second half of April Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh will be making an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic [East Germany]. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1416 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

LUBSANGOMBO RECEIVES PAVLOV--Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). Candidate Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, MPR Minister of Public Security S. Lubsangombo today received the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the MPR, S. P. Pavlov on the occasion of his handing over of his letters of credence and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaantaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1421 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Ulaanbaatar, 8 April. (MONTSAME). The Belgian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, F. Taelmans returned to his homeland today from Ulaanbaatar. The ambassador was accompanied to the Buyant-uhaa Airport by a department chief of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, B. Natsagdorj. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 8 Apr 83] 5075

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